

FUN FACTS FOR THE INDIANA BICENTENNIAL





Welcome!

Indiana became a state on December 11, 1816. In 1916, Indiana celebrated its first 100 years with a pageant of plays and parades honoring the hard work of pioneers. As we approach Indiana's 200th birthday of statehood, there will be growing interest in your classrooms about Indiana's story.

Indiana's 2016 bicentennial celebration will honor our state's past as we build our future. The following pages offer the user a guide to our state. You will find information about our history, our government, our emblems and symbols, and features on historic sites throughout our state.

On a note about our state's history regarding education, as Superintendent of Public Instruction, I am proud to follow in the footsteps of Caleb Mills, known as one of Indiana's greatest education reformers who served as Indiana's Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1854. He fought for competent teachers, suitable schoolbooks, a proper degree of interest in the community on education, adequate funds, and the method of securing such funds. I believe public education is still the cornerstone of preparing our children for our democratic society. Enjoy sharing this resource guide with your students.

Sincerely,

Glenda Ritz, NBCT
Superintendent of Public Instruction



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Happy Birthday, Indiana!

Summary of Bicentennial Preparations as of June 2015

On December 11, 1816, President James Madison signed the act admitting Indiana to the Union, a date we now celebrate as Statehood Day. Most Bicentennial commemorations will happen in 2016, although many have already begun.

[Indiana Bicentennial Commission](#) is a state organization serving as hub for the festivities. **Email Valeri (below) to join the Commission's e-newsletter.** (Newsletter archives [here](#).)

[Valeri Beamer](#), Communications Coordinator
2016 Indiana Bicentennial Commission
140 N. Senate Avenue, Room 410
Indianapolis, IN 46204
317-234-8686
[Website](#)
[Instagram](#)
[Facebook](#)
[Twitter](#)

4 Key Pillars:

1. History & Celebration
2. Youth & Education
3. Nature Conservation
4. Community Involvement

MAJOR COMMISSION PROJECTS:

1. **Bicentennial Nature Trust (BNT)**, \$30 million to acquire lands statewide for conservation and recreation. The BNT project also celebrates the creation of the state parks system, which happened in 1916 as part of the State Centennial celebrations.
2. **Statehouse Visitors' Center**, inside the Indiana State Library, will be an information hub for school group tours. (Timeline for completion uncertain)
3. **Bicentennial Plaza**, an open area to be built on the west side of the Statehouse, featuring art, improved pedestrian access to the government buildings in the immediate area. (Timeline for completion uncertain)
4. **Bicentennial Torch Relay**, an Olympic-style torch passing through all 92 counties during a six-week relay in 2016. Plans are still in progress, but the hope is that the torch will end at the new Plaza at the Statehouse on Statehood Day (December 11, 2016).
5. **[County Commissioners](#)**: each county has a volunteer in charge of coordinating all local Bicentennial happenings. **This is a good starting point for getting involved in your area.**

6. **Legacy Projects**: SO MANY great opportunities!

- a. **Indianapolis Museum of Art**: New exhibits on the Golden Age of Hoosier Artists and on Booth Tarkington
- b. **Indiana Historical Society**: [Hoosiers and the American Story](#) books, [teacher workshops](#), [Train, You are There: Indiana Joins the Nation](#), [Destination Indiana](#), other books, #IN200Days [photo project](#)
- c. **Indiana at 200**: Biweekly mini-essays (400-500 words) for older students and adults, in newspapers and online. Essays will tell the story of the 100 most significant events/figures/ideas in Indiana history, from Ice Age to Bicentennial, with “links” to cultural and geographic sites that best illustrate them.
- d. **Moment of Indiana History**: weekly 2-minute radio spots WFIU (public radio from IU-Bloomington). Also available as free podcasts by clicking the hyperlink.
- e. **Indiana Literary Map**: digital and printed map of 200 Indiana authors, located on the map using GIS coordinates for one specific place for each author or writer. For example, Kurt Vonnegut would be represented at the Kurt Vonnegut Memorial Library in Indianapolis; Ernie Pyle would be represented at the Ernie Pyle WWII Museum in Dana, etc. From the Indiana State Library.
- f. **The Gifts of Indiana: A Tale of Three Birthdays and One Grand Adventure**, written by Butler students, is an illustrated chapter book that highlights the impact 14 Hoosiers have had on Indiana, both in their day and the present, for 4th grade. Get details and preorder info by clicking the link.
- g. **Visit Indiana 4th grade curriculum**: Project-based 6 week curriculum that meets 4th grade Social Studies Standards. Created by teachers and used in over 100 classrooms statewide. Uses critical thinking, problem solving and collaboration to help students discover many historical attractions and natural wonders that Indiana has to offer – and inspire them to explore this great state. Includes complete lesson plans and all materials.
- h. **ArtSmart Indiana**: Computer games, lesson plans, and other resources for teaching Indiana history and culture.
- i. **Indiana’s Historic Pathways teacher workshop**: Resources for teaching Indiana’s history of Native American cultures, transportation, and immigration. Aimed at grades 3-4 (but all are welcome). Each fall at the University of Southern Indiana.
- j. **Art Contest and Calendar**: K-12 contest for students to create art about famous Hoosiers, an event in state history, etc. Winning artwork becomes a wall calendar produced by Indiana’s not-for-profit consumer-owned electric cooperatives, by their statewide publication, Electric Consumer.

7. **Indiana Destinations**: Hoosier Family of Readers and the National Center for Families Learning (NCFL) have joined together 12 wonderful locations across Indiana. You'll explore caves, experience what life was like in 19th-century Indiana, get wild with zoo animals, even fly in a Piper airplane! Just complete your [free registration](#), and you'll be on your way!

Compiled by Becky Schlomann - Indiana Historical Society



Jonathan Jennings was the President of the Constitutional Convention of 1816

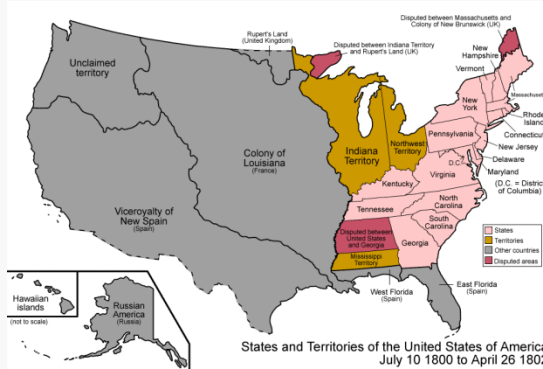
THE PREAMBLE OF THE
INDIANA CONSTITUTION
READS:

"TO THE END, THAT
JUSTICE BE
ESTABLISHED, PUBLIC
ORDER MAINTAINED,
AND LIBERTY
PERPETUATED, WE
THE PEOPLE OF THE
STATE OF INDIANA,
GRATEFUL TO ALMIGHTY
GOD FOR THE FREE
EXERCISE OF THE RIGHT
TO CHOOSE OUR OWN
FORM OF GOVERNMENT,
DO ORDAIN THIS
CONSTITUTION



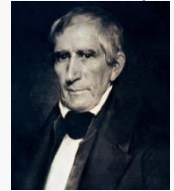
Constitutional Elm of Corydon

Indiana History



From 1800 - 1812, William Henry Harrison

Served as the first governor of the Indiana Territory and later was elected President of the United States.



With the increasing importance of joining the union, **Jonathan Jennings** became a leader in the pursuit of Indiana's statehood. As a congressman representing the **Indiana Territory**, his efforts led to the **Indiana Enabling Act**. This legislation allowed Indiana to become a state. The Indiana Enabling Act required Indiana's leaders to meet and write a state constitution. In the summer of 1816, Jonathan Jennings was chosen as the president of the **Constitutional Convention**. The Constitutional Convention was a group of 43 men who worked together to write Indiana's first constitution.

The **Constitution of 1816** outlined the three parts of state government that we still use today. The **Legislative** office would have a **General Assembly** to make laws.

The **Judicial** office would have a **Supreme Court** to decide if the laws were constitutional.

The **Executive** office would be led by a state **governor** to make sure that the laws were followed by the people of Indiana

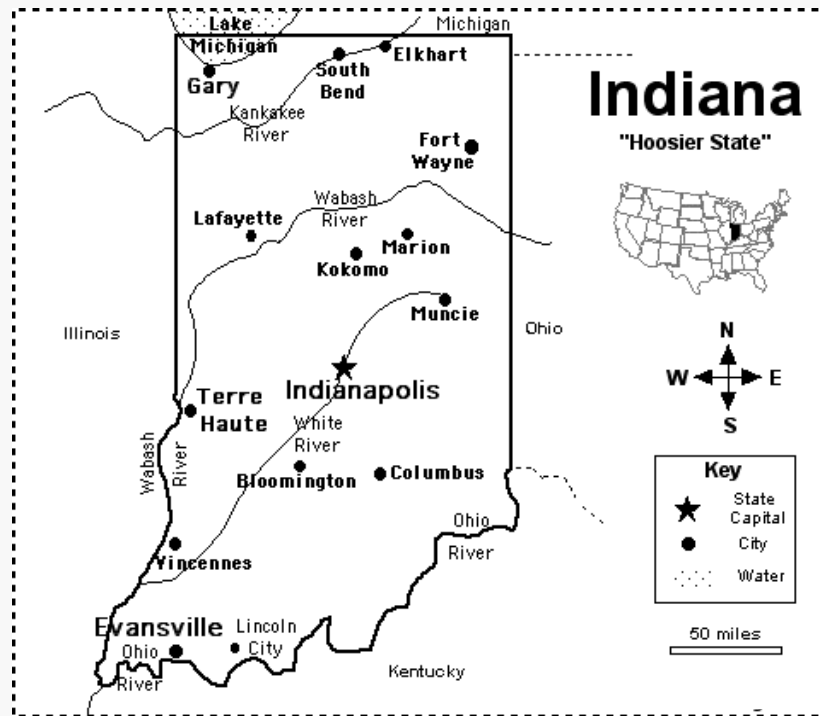
IT'S A FACT

THE CONSTITUTION OF 1816 WAS WRITTEN IN THE HEAT OF SUMMER UNDER THE SHADE OF A GIANT ELM TREE. THIS TREE WOULD LATER BE NAMED THE CONSTITUTIONAL ELM

In December of 1816, Indiana became the 19th state to join the Union. Jonathan Jennings was then appointed as its first governor, Corydon would be Indiana's original state capital.



Indiana...On the Map



1. What is the capital of Indiana? _____
2. Which Great Lake is north of Gary, Indiana? _____
3. Which state borders Indiana to the north? _____
4. Which state forms most of Indiana's eastern border? _____
5. Which state borders Indiana to the south? _____
6. Which state borders Indiana to the west? _____
7. What river separates Indiana and Kentucky? _____
8. Which river crosses Indiana from east to west and is recognized as its state river? _____
9. Which river runs through Indiana's capital city? _____
10. The Tippecanoe Battlefield is close to which Indiana city? _____



IT'S A FACT:



INDIANAPOLIS WAS NOT INDIANA'S CAPITAL CITY UNTIL 1825. IN 1816, WHEN CONGRESS



The Hoosier State



Indiana is widely known as the "The Hoosier State."



Painting by Marcus Mote illustrating the poem, "The Hoosier's Nest," written by John Finley



SELECTION FROM FAMOUS
POEM "THE HOOSIER'S
NEST" PUBLISHED IN 1833

"... IN HOOSIER
LIFE INITIATED:
ERECTS A CABIN IN
THE WOODS, WHEREIN
HE STOWS HIS
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
AT FIRST, ROUND LOGS
AND CLAPBOARD ROOF,
WITH PUNCHEON
FLOOR, QUITE CARPET
PROOF,
AND PAPER WINDOWS,
OILED AND NEAT, HIS
EDIFICE IS THEN
COMPLETE..."



Portrait of John Finley

Since the mid-1830's, there has been a debate about the reason that people from Indiana are nicknamed "Hoosiers."

Some suggest that the term began as a pioneer greeting, "Who's yere?"

IT'S A FACT:

THE STATE OF
INDIANA
ADOPTED THE
NICKNAME
"HOOSIER STATE"
MORE THAN 150
YEARS AGO.

Others believe the name was originally used by a contractor named Sam Hoosier. He hired men from Indiana to work on the Louisville and Portland Canal. His employees were called "Hoosier's Men" and finally just "Hoosiers."

A few think that "Hoosier comes from the word "husher."

Hushers were Indiana riverboat workers who were so tough and bold that they "hushed" all who challenged them

What do you think would be a good nickname for the state of Indiana? Why?



INDIANA STATE FLAG

Indiana's State Flag was adopted in 1917

This flag was designed by Paul Hadley as part of a contest to obtain a design for the states 100th birthday in 1916.

The torch stands for liberty and enlightenment. The rays mean that freedom and knowledge are available to everyone.

The large star represents Indiana and the eighteen smaller stars represents the eighteen states in the union before Indiana.

Thirteen outer stars are for the original thirteen states and the remaining five stars are for the five states added before Indiana



INDIANA STATE SEAL

The Indiana constitutions of 1816 and 1851 both provided for a state seal.

The design for the current state seal is based on designs used since Indiana was a territory. It was approved as the official state seal design by the 1963 General Assembly.

Indiana's state seal depicts scene from the pioneer era of the territory and state. There are three hills in the background. A setting sun is beginning to disappear behind the hills. On the right of the seal are two sycamore trees and a woodsman with his ax is nearby. He has begun to cut a notch in one of the trees. A buffalo in the foreground is jumping over a log and facing to the left. The ground near the woodsman and buffalo is sprouting shoots of blue grass

(Indiana Historical Society)



INDIANA STATE BIRD

In 1933, the Indiana General Assembly chose the cardinal to be the state bird of Indiana. Also known as the redbird, the cardinal is the state bird of seven states: Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia. The bright red males are easily spotted, especially in the winter. Female cardinals are brown with a dusty red crest. Cardinals build nest in bushes and brushy areas and are frequent visitors to bird feeders

(Indiana Historical Society)



INDIANA STATE TREE

The tulip tree, also known as the tulip poplar and yellow poplar, became Indiana's state tree in 1931. The tree usually grows to be 100 feet tall or more. The flowers, which bloom in the summer, are yellow in color and look like tulips. The tulip tree can be found throughout the state. Wood from the tree is soft white in color and can be used to make furniture, trim and cabinets.

(Indiana Historical Society)



INDIANA STATE FLOWER

The 1957 Indiana General Assembly adopted the peony as the state flower. The zinnia was the state flower from 1931 to 1957. The peony blooms in late spring and is usually red or pink but can be white. The peony is grown all over the state and is a popular decoration at cemeteries for Memorial Day.

(Indiana Historical Society)

Indiana State River

Wabash River



Indiana designated the Wabash River as the official state River in 1996. The Wabash river is also the theme of Indiana's state song, is mentioned in the state poem, and on Indiana's honorary award The Sagamore of the Wabash.

INDIANA STATE STONE

Limestone

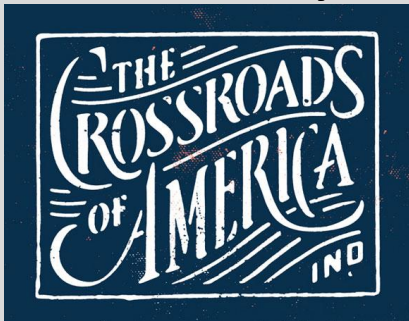


Indiana designated Salem limestone (quarried in south and central Indiana) as the official state stone in 1971.

Bedford, Indiana is known as the "Limestone Capital of the World." Limestone quarried and carved in Bedford is featured on famous buildings across America, including the Pentagon and the Empire State Building. Indiana's State House in Indianapolis is also built with southern Indiana Limestone.

Indiana State Motto

(1937 General Assembly resolution)



The Crossroads of America is the official motto of Indiana. The nickname began as the nickname for the city of Indianapolis, which is the hub for several major Interstate highways that criss-cross the state, connecting Hoosiers to the rest of the United States.

Indiana State Nickname



Indiana is nicknamed *The Hoosier State*. The origin of the word *Hoosier* is rooted deep in the history of Indiana and the original meaning has been lost. Historians, folklorists, politicians, and everyday Hoosiers offer many colorful theories on the origin of the term, but no one has a definitive answer.

INDIANA'S STATE SONG

Adopted as the Indiana State Song by the Sixty-eighth Regular Session
of the Indiana General Assembly on March 14, 1913

"ON THE BANKS OF THE WABASH, FAR AWAY"

WORDS AND MUSIC BY PAUL DRESSER


'Round my Indiana homestead wave the cornfields,
In the distance loom the woodlands clear and cool,
Oftentimes my tho'ts revert to scenes of childhood,
Where I first received my lessons - nature's school.
But one thing there is missing in the picture,
Without her face it seems so incomplete,
I long to see my mother in the doorway,
As she stood there years ago, her boy to greet.

[CHORUS]

Oh, the moonlight's fair tonight along the Wabash,
From the fields there comes the breath of new-mown hay,
Through the sycamores the candle lights are gleaming,
On the banks of the Wabash, far away.

Many years have passed since I strolled by the river,
Arm in arm, with sweetheart Mary by my side,
It was there I tried to tell her that I loved her,
It was there I begged of her to be my bride.
Long years have passed since I strolled thro' the churchyard.
She's sleeping there, my angel, Mary dear,
I loved her, but she thought I didn't mean it,
Still I'd give my future were she only here.

THINK ABOUT IT...

 Why do you think that Paul Dresser wrote about cornfields, the Wabash River and Sycamore trees in his song about Indiana?

 If you were composing a song about Indiana, what would you include? Why?

INDIANA'S STATE POEM

"Indiana"

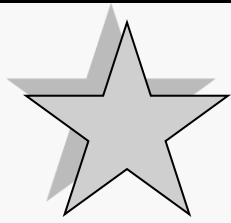
Written by Arthur Franklin Mapes of Kendallville

Adopted by the 1963 General Assembly

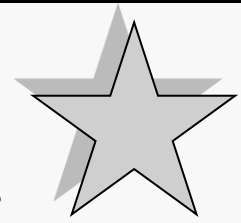
God crowned her hills with beauty,
Gave her lakes and winding streams,
Then He edged them all with woodlands
As the setting for our dreams.
Lovely are her moonlit rivers,
Shadowed by the sycamores,
Where the fragrant winds of Summer
Play along the willowed shores.
I must roam those wooded hillsides,
I must heed the native call,
For a pagan voice within me
Seems to answer to it all.
I must walk where squirrels scamper
Down a rustic old rail fence,
Where a choir of birds is singing
In the woodland . . . green and dense.
I must learn more of my homeland
For it's paradise to me,
There's no haven quite as peaceful,
There's no place I'd rather be.
Indiana . . . is a garden
Where the seeds of peace have grown,
Where each tree, and vine, and flower
Has a beauty . . . all its own.
Lovely are the fields and meadows,
That reach out to hills that rise
Where the dreamy Wabash River
Wanders on . . . through paradise.

READY, SET, DRAW!

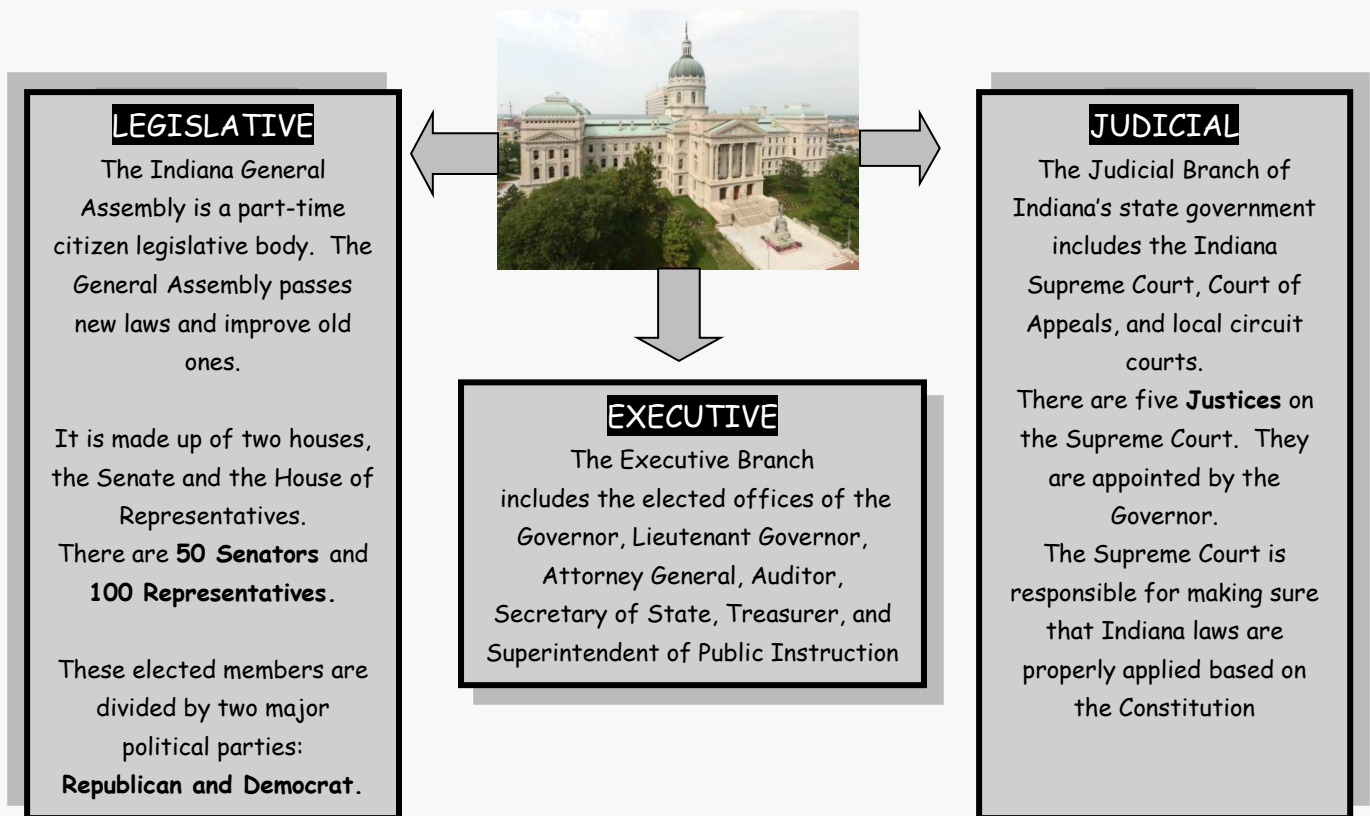
Arthur Mapes creates a vivid image of Indiana as a paradise of winding streams, a choir of birds, and wooded hillsides. Draw a picture of your Indiana paradise. Include at least five examples that illustrate the reasons you may think that Indiana is a paradise.



The Branches of State Government



The writers of **Indiana's Constitution** wanted Indiana to have a strong state government, but they also wanted to make sure that one person or group did not hold too much power. Modeled after the federal government, Indiana has three branches of government which were designed to balance the powers of state government. The names of these branches are **executive**, **legislative**, and **judicial**. This organization of power is referred to as "**the system of checks and balances**."



* IS IT IMPORTANT FOR THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT TO WORK TOGETHER? WHY OR WHY NOT?

* HOW DO THE THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT BALANCE THE GOVERNING POWERS OF THE STATE?

* IN WHICH BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT WOULD YOU MOST ENJOY WORKING? WHY?



Indiana's Bill of Rights



Article I of the Indiana Constitution contains Indiana's Bill of Rights. Similar to the Declaration of Independence, Indiana's Bill of Rights states that **"all people are created equal"** and it also grants every Hoosier the rights of **"life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."**

UNSCRAMBLE A FEW OF THE INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS GRANTED BY THE CONSTITUTION:

- 1) The right to speak, write or publish your thoughts and opinions

is the freedom of "eechps" - _____

- 2) The right to worship in the faith of your choice

is the freedom of "ginoleri" - _____

- 3) All people accused of a crime have the right to a

fair and speedy "tilar" - _____

- 4) To protect themselves or defend the state, Hoosiers have a right to

own "ponweas" - _____

- 5) All citizens are guaranteed the same privileges (under the law),

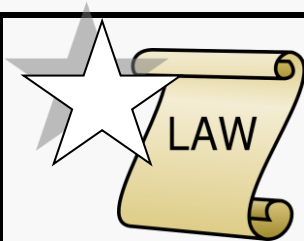
and have the right to be treated 'eqayllu" - _____

- 6) The right of a group to join together to express their views in public

Is the freedom of peaceful "aslysemb" - _____



What right granted by Indiana's Constitution do you think is most Important? Why?



INDIANA LAWS:

How Our Laws Are Made:

BILL INTRODUCTION:

First, a legislator has an idea for a new law and writes the details in a document called a **BILL**. The Senator or Representative who writes a bill is called its **AUTHOR**. The author must then file the bill. The bill is read by its author in its chamber of origin.

FIRST READING:

After a bill is filed, it is ready for the **FIRST READING**. During the first reading, a bill is introduced by having its title read aloud. Senators' bills are first read in the Senate. Representatives' bills are first read in the House. The presiding officer, President Pro Tempore of the Senate or Speaker of the House, assigns the bill to a committee for further review.

COMMITTEE HEARING:

Committees have great power, especially the **COMMITTEE CHAIR**. The chair decides which of the bills assigned to the committee will be considered. Committee members talk about what is both good and bad about bills. People from the community can attend the **COMMITTEE MEETINGS** and give opinions about the bills. If the committee decides that a bill is a good idea then it will recommend "**DO PASS**" or they will make changes and recommend "**AMEND DO PASS.**" The bill will then return to the Senate or the House for the **SECOND READING**.

SECOND READING:

After a bill is recorded as "do pass" or "amend to pass" by the committee, it is reprinted. After the legislators have had the copy of the bill for 24 hours, the bill is ready for the second reading. During the second reading, a bill can be **AMENDED** by the author or any legislator. The Senators or Representatives vote either yea (yes) or nay (no) on a bill's amendments. If the majority of legislators are in favor and vote "yea," the bill is ready for **THIRD READING** after 24 more hours.

THIRD READING:

Third reading is very important. During **THIRD READING**, the full Senate or House votes to either pass or defeat a bill. A majority of votes is needed to pass a bill. If a bill is passed, it is sent to the **SECOND HOUSE** which is sometimes called the **OTHER CHAMBER**. (Senate bills are now sent to the House. House bills are not given to the Senate)

SECOND HOUSE (OTHER CHAMBER):

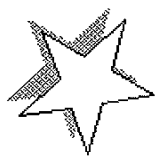
Bills must go through the same process in the **SECOND HOUSE**. This chamber may pass, amend or defeat bills. If there are no amendments, a bill is signed by both the President Pro Tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House. The bill is then sent to the Governor. If the Second House amends a bill, the revised bill must return to the original house. The amendments can either be approved or rejected. If the amendments are approved, the bill is signed by both the President Pro Tempore and the Speaker of the House and then sent to the Governor. If the amendments are rejected, the bill is sent to a **CONFERENCE COMMITTEE**.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE:

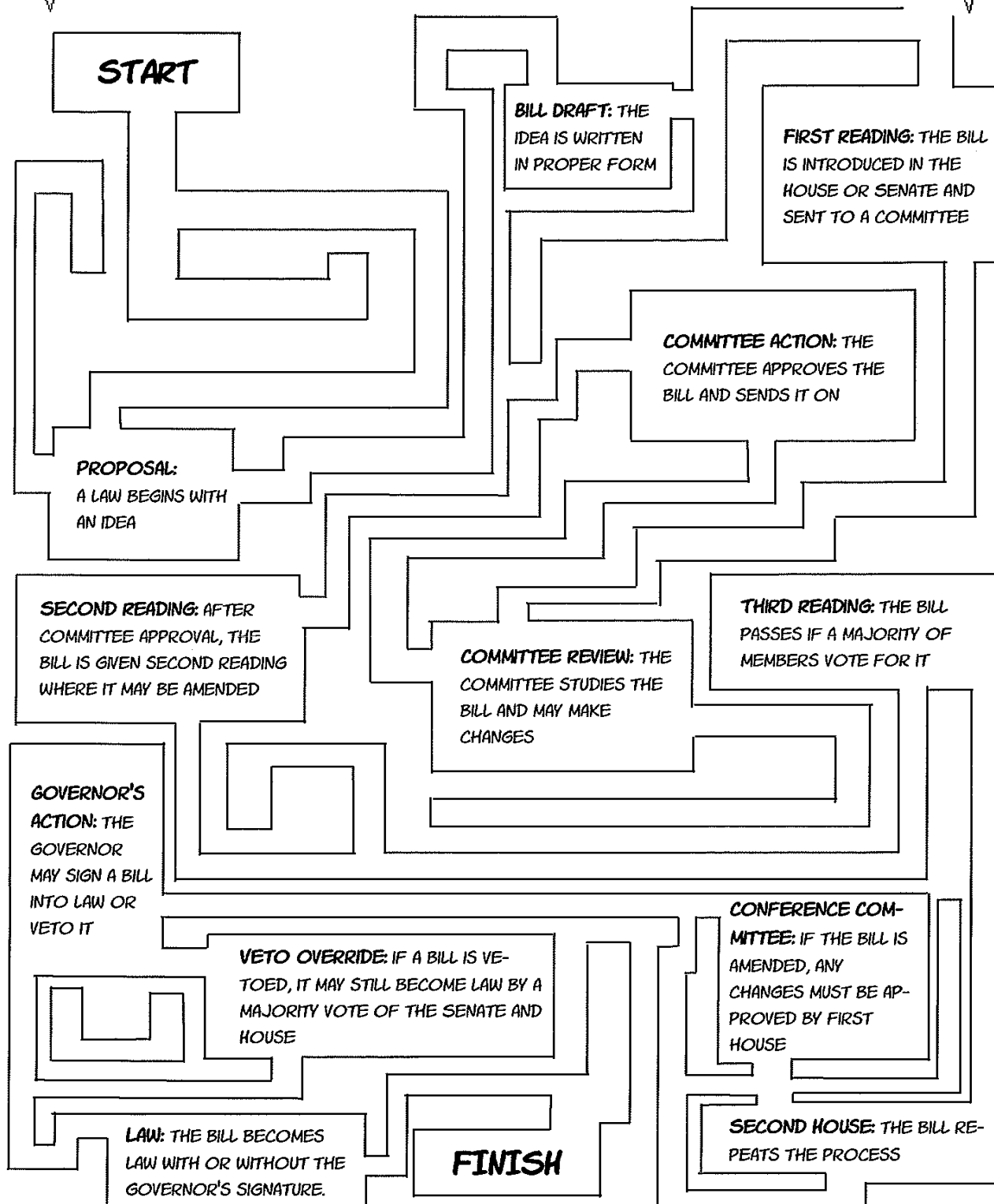
A **CONFERENCE COMMITTEE** is made up of two Senators and two Representatives. These four legislators study the bill and compromise on a revised version of the bill which is then voted on by both houses. If both houses approve the bill, it is sent to the Governor

THE GOVERNOR:

When the Governor receives a bill, he can sign the bill into law, veto (reject) it, or do nothing. If the Governor does nothing, the bill will become law without his/her signature in seven days. Legislators can overturn vetoes and create a new law with a majority vote.



HOW DOES A BILL BECOME A LAW?





GOOD IDEAS FOR BILLS COME FROM YOU!

Contact your Legislator:

1. Think of a good idea for a bill.
2. Research the idea.
3. Write a letter to your legislators explaining your idea. Use your research to add supportive facts to your letter. Ask if there is a Legislator willing to author a bill with your idea.
4. If your bill gets an author, it will be assigned to a committee for review. Plan to attend a committee meeting to voice your support for the bill



Send your finished letter to this address with your legislator's name:

Indiana General Assembly
200 W. Washington St.
Indianapolis, IN 46204

HELP WRITE A NEW LAW:

Contact Your Legislators

THINK ABOUT AN IDEA FOR A BILL. RESEARCH YOUR IDEA. USE THAT INFORMATION TO WRITE A LETTER TO YOUR SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE

*Your Street Address
City, State and Zip Code*

Date:

Dear Senator/Representative: _____

I have an idea for an important bill for Indiana

My idea is (write your idea clearly and include as many details as possible)

I believe this should be a law in Indiana because (insert at three research facts to support your position.)

Do you know if there is a legislator willing to author a bill addressing this issue? If so, can you please pass along my letter?

I hope you will support any bills concerning (write your idea again.)

*Sincerely,
Your First and Last Name
Your Age*



IT'S A FACT



Legislators may decide to write a bill at the suggestion of a constituent, interest group, a public official, or the Governor. Lawmakers in the same house may be asked to support a bill by being co-authors. Lawmakers in the other house may be asked to support a bill by being a sponsor.

INTERESTING FACTS: GOVERNMENT

- The shortest term served by an Indiana governor was two days. In 1861, Henry Smith Lane and his running mate, Oliver P. Morton, agreed if they won the election and the Republicans won control of the legislature, Lane would become U.S. senator and Morton would take over as governor.
- Probably the most unusual bill introduced in an Indiana General Assembly was a proposal in 1897 to change the mathematical value of π from 3.1415926535 to 3.2. The bill died in the Senate.



- The first African American legislator elected in Indiana was James S. Hinton. He was seated in the Indiana House of Representatives on January 6, 1881 and served one term.

- In 1925, the Indiana General Assembly established a 35 mph speed limit on state highways.
- Indiana's first female state representative was Julia D. Nelson, who began serving in the 1921 General Assembly session
- The first female senator was Mrs. Arcada Stark Balz, an ex-school teacher. She was the third woman in the nation elected to a state senate, where she served from 1942 to 1946.
- Katie Hall served as Indiana's first African American female member of the United States House of Representatives. She served from 1974 to 1976.
- Julia Carson was the second African American female member of the United States House of Representatives. She served in the House for six terms - from 1997 until her death in 2007.
- Since 1869, Indiana has sent five men to Washington D.C., to serve as vice president.
- The first (and only) Hoosier to be elected President was Benjamin Harrison in 1888. He was the first to live in the White House after the invention of the electric light bulb. Electricity frightened the Harrison; lights were left on night and day because of their fear of touching the switches.



INTERESTING FACTS: HISTORY

- The first settlement in the Northwest Territory in what became Indiana was Clarksville, which eventually became the state's first incorporated town. People began building homes there in 1783.
- The name "Indiana" was coined by early members of congress. The word means "*land of the Indians.*"
- On July 4, 1800, the Indiana Territory was carved from the Northwest Territory. The territorial capital was located at Vincennes.



- Corydon became the first state capital when Indiana was granted statehood on December 11, 1816.
- In October of 1824, a group of state officials loaded four spring wagons and moved the state capital from Corydon to Indianapolis, 130 miles north. The journey took 11 days.
- When the border between Michigan and Indiana was being established, misunderstandings by local surveyors placed the state line ten miles south of its present-day location.
- In 1905, the legislature outlawed the sale, manufacturing or possession of cigarettes. Jocko Dooley was one of the first violators brought to trial under the new law. Jocko, a chimpanzee, was a circus performer and had a habit of smoking about 200 cigarettes a day. Records are unclear as to whether jocko was found guilty.

INTERESTING FACTS: THE STATEHOUSE

- Indiana's Statehouse was built at its present site in 1835. The building was demolished in 1878 to make way for the current Capitol Building, which was completed in 1888.
- The stone for construction of the Indiana Statehouse came from a quarry located in what is now McCormick's Creek State Park.
- It cost nearly \$2 million to build the statehouse in 1888.



- Indiana was the first state in the nation to designate an area of its capitol for use as a chapel. The chapel, now referred to as the "mediation room," is in the southwest corridor of the fourth floor.
- The glass dome over the rotunda of the Statehouse is 108 feet from the ground.
- Eight marble statues in the rotunda area of the third floor represent Law, Oratory, Agriculture, Commerce, Justice, Liberty, History, and Art – fields of human endeavor that shape a civilized society.
- In the horse and buggy days, lawmakers stabled their horses in the basement of the Statehouse. The area now is the site of offices for newspaper, television and radio reporters.

INTERESTING FACTS: GEOGRAPHY



- The area of the state of Indiana is 36,185 square miles. From its northernmost point to its extreme southernmost point, the distance is about 275 miles. The widest east-west point is nearly 160 miles across.
- Indiana's highest altitude is 1,257 feet, in Wayne County, and the lowest point is 320 feet in Posey County.
- The first public playground in Indiana was a one-acre site opened in 1817 in Vernon. Known as "the Commons," it is still in use.
- The first and only Indiana city to encompass an entire county is Indianapolis, which extended its limits to the boundaries of Marion County by virtue of the Unigov law, which went into effect on January 1, 1970.
- Indiana has 16 million acres of farmland, making up nearly 70 percent of all state land.



- In 1816, when Indiana was granted statehood, there were 15 counties. By 1824, when the state capital moved to Indianapolis, there were 49 counties. The rest of the land was occupied by Native Americans. Now, Indiana has 92 counties



ARE YOU SMARTER THAN A 4TH GRADER?



1. Long ago Indiana was part of the _____ Territory.
2. The Territorial Capital was in _____, Indiana.
3. The territorial Governor who helped Indiana become a state was _____.
You can visit his home in Grousland.
4. Indiana became a state in _____. (name the year)
5. The first capital city was _____, Indiana.

Extra Credit: Name Indiana's first Governor.

6. _____ was the only President ever elected from Indiana.
7. The _____ is our State Flower.
8. The _____ is our State Tree.
9. What are our State colors? _____
10. How many Senators serve the State of Indiana in the State Legislature? _____
 - a. Who serve in your State Senate District?
11. How many Representatives serve the State of Indiana in the State Legislature? _____
 - a. Who serves in your State House District?

ANSWERS

1. Northwest Territory 2. Vincennes 3. William H. Harrison 4. 1816 5. Corydon (Extra Credit – Jonathan Jennings 6. Benjamin Harrison 7. Peony 8. Tulip 9. Blue and Gold 10. 50 (Depends on where you live) 11. 100 (Depends on where you live)



The Great State of Indiana Word Search



CIRCLE THE WORDS FROM THE WORD LIST IN PUZZLE BELOW.

E A
 Q E
 N R T E
 I E O R
 Q Y V V Y U
 F K I S X W
 E V I T U C E X E R P I L U T H W R V P
 G O V E R N O R S E N A C I L B U P E R
 E E E R T M C C I S P O N S O R D W
 O L T M Z N K O L V Z P X M O A
 S E N A T E Q N O H G B R L
 A U T H O R C S P S O P
 E E T T I M M O C T A A Q K
 M D E M O C R A T A I N B P
 H C O J U D I C I A L R T A L G
 H T N L M E X H I Z D U I A
 R E I S O O H J F A I T D W
 V M Q J E D I N I N
 Q O E Z P A O I
 S J L N

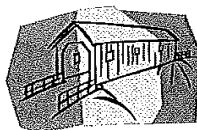
WORD LIST:

AUTHOR
 CARDINAL
 COMMITTEE
 CONSTITUTION
 DEMOCRAT
 EXECUTIVE
 GOVERNOR
 HOOSIER
 INDIANAPOLIS
 JUDICIAL
 LAW
 REPUBLICAN
 SENATE
 SPONSOR
 TULIP
 VETO
 VOTE

Indiana Fun Facts



INDIANA'S LARGEST NATURAL LAKE
IS LAKE WAWASEE IN SYRACUSE.



PARKE COUNTY HAS 30 COVERED BRIDGES AND
HOSTS ONE OF THE LARGEST COVERED BRIDGE FESTIVALS.



THE INDIANAPOLIS MOTOR SPEEDWAY
IS THE HOME TO THE
"GREATEST SPECTACLE IN RACING"
- THE INDIANAPOLIS 500-



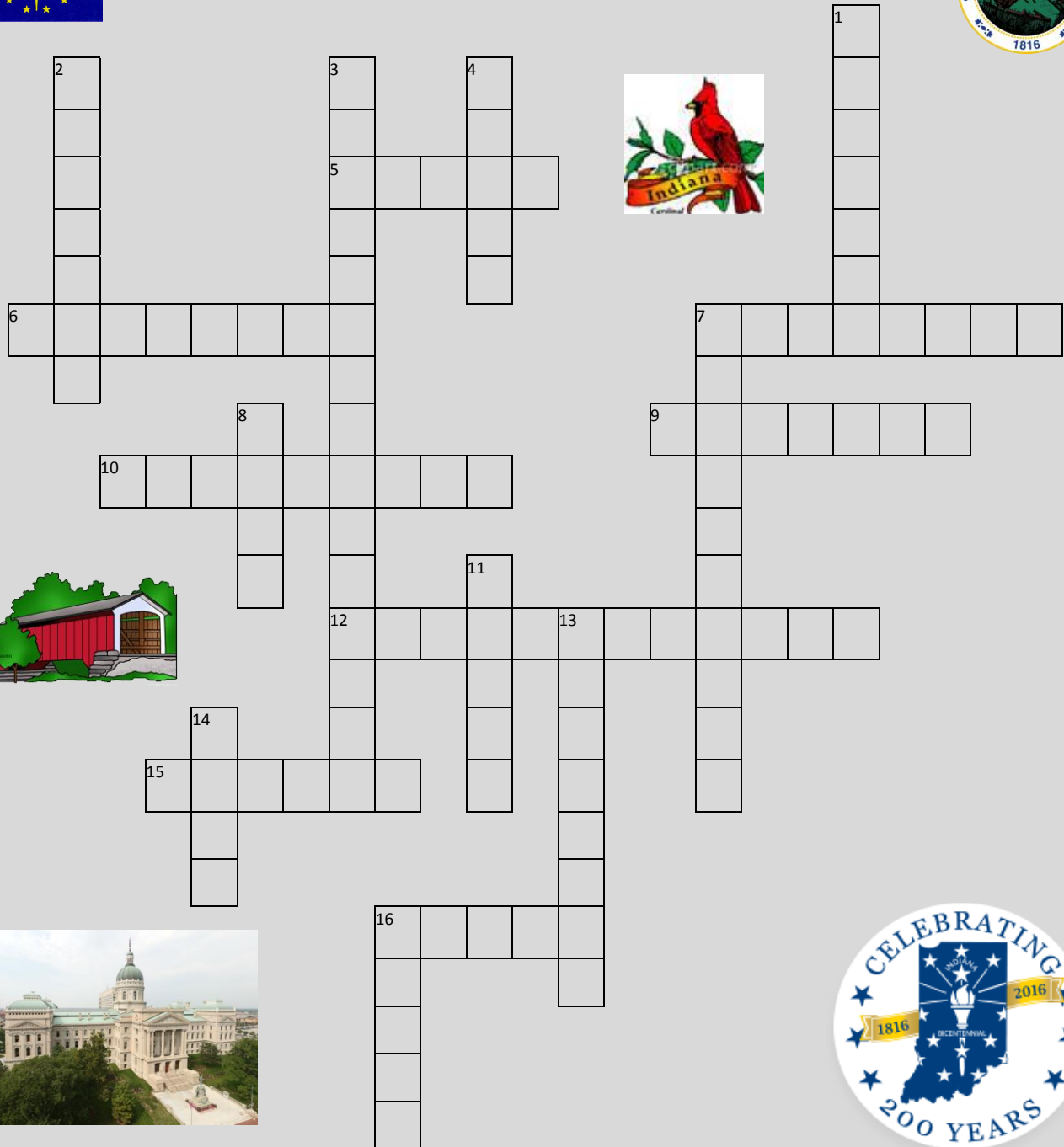
AMELIA EARHART DEPARTED FROM
PURDUE UNIVERSITY ON HER FINAL FLIGHT.



INDIANAPOLIS IS HOST TO THE
PRESIDENT BENJAMIN HARRISON RESIDENCE.
THIS MUSEUM CELEBRATES THE LIFE OF OUR
23RD PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.



"THE CROSSWORDS OF AMERICA"



Across




5. INDIANA'S STATE FLOWER
6. ELECTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY EVERY FOUR YEARS
7. INDIANA'S STATE BIRD
9. NAME OF ORIGINAL CAPITAL OF INDIANA
10. INDIANA'S STATE STONE
12. STATE CAPITAL
15. RIVER IDENTIFIED IN STATE SONG
16. NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN STATE GOVERNMENT





Down




1. NUMBER OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2. "THE _____ STATE"
3. ELECTED TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY EVERY TWO YEARS
4. CURRENT INDIANA GOVERNOR
7. STATE MOTTO: "THE _____ OF AMERICA"
8. ACTION TAKEN BY THE GOVERNOR TO PREVENT A BILL FROM PASSING INTO LAW
11. NUMBER OF INDIANA SENATORS
13. NUMBER OF STARS ON INDIANA'S FLAG
14. RULES WE LIVE BY
16. NAME OF STATE TREE






INDIANA HISTORIC SITES




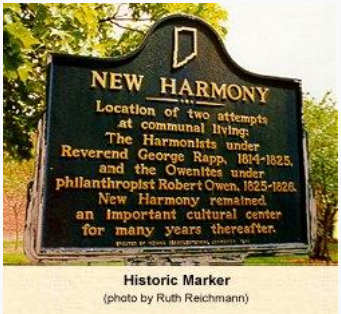






9/11 Memorial		<p>421 W. Ohio St. Indianapolis, IN 46202</p>	<p>Project 9/11 Indianapolis was begun early in 2010 as a grass roots effort to establish a permanent memorial dedicated to those killed in the September 11 attacks. The focal point of the memorial consists of two 11,000-pound (5,000 kg) beams from the Twin Towers. Behind the beams stand a pair of six-foot tall black granite walls inscribed with remembrances of the events in New York City; Washington, D.C.; and Shanksville, Pennsylvania. Perched atop one of the beams is a bronze, life-size sculpture of an American Bald Eagle, with wings outstretched and gazing east toward New York City</p>
American Legion Mall		<p>N. Pennsylvania St. Indianapolis, IN 46204</p>	<p>The American Legion Mall (ALM) extends from St. Clair Street to North Street between Meridian and Pennsylvania Streets. On the east side is the American Legion National headquarters, and on the west side is the headquarters of the American Legion's Department of Indiana. Looking to the south from St. Clair Street, the visitor sees the solemn grounds of the Cenotaph in the foreground. The Cenotaph memorializes the nation's first casualty of World War I, Corporal James B. Gresham of Company F, 16th Infantry and Evansville Indiana. In the background rise the World War II, Korean, and Vietnam memorials on the flanks with Veteran's Plaza and the World War Memorial anchoring the vista at its southern end.</p>
Angel Mounds State Historic Site		<p>8215 Pollack Avenue Evansville, IN 47715 812-853-3956</p>	<p><i>Angel Mounds is the site of the largest settlement of its time in what is now known as Indiana. It was a fortified town serving as a social, political, and religious center for a much larger area of villages, hamlets, and farmsteads that ran 70 miles along the Ohio river, from the Wabash River to 35 miles east of Evansville. the town and surrounding settlements together constituted a chiefdom and were occupied form as early as A.D. 1000 to as late as A.D. 1450 by Native Americans whom archaeologists call Mississippians.</i></p>



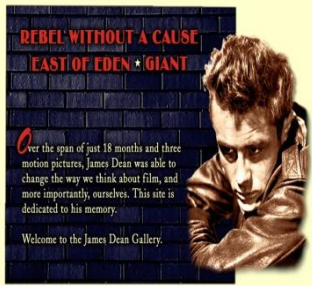

Baer Field Heritage Aircraft Park		<p>3005 W.Ferguson Rd. Fort Wayne, IN 46809</p> <p>260-478-3314</p>	<p><i>This private park is open to the public and will showcase all of the aircraft flown at the 122nd Fighter Wing Indiana Air National Guard from 1947. Some of the aircraft that are on display are the F-100 Super Sabre, the F-4 Phantom, the F-84F Thunderstreak, the F-16 Fighting Falcon, and the current aircraft flown here, the A-10 Thunderbolt II. A vehicle representing the 338th Quartermaster Unit, a tenant unit at the 122FW, is also on display. Military history and heritage play an important role in continuing traditions and remembering legacies.</i></p>
Benjamin Harrison Presidential Site		<p>1230 North Delaware Street. Indianapolis, IN 46202</p> <p>317-631-1888</p>	<p><i>Benjamin Harrison lived in this Italianate house from 1875 until his death there in 1901, except from 1889 to 1893 while he was the 23rd President. He was also a Senator from Indiana from 1881 to 1887. Harrison accepted the Republican nomination for the Presidential election in 1888 and conducted his Front Porch Campaign here</i></p>
Billie Creek Village		<p>65 South Billie Creek Road Rockville, IN 47872</p> <p>765-569-0252</p>	<p>Billie Creek Village is a 70-acre open-air living history museum and park, filled with 38 historical buildings and structures, and hundred of antiques and artifacts</p>
The Children's Museum of Indianapolis		<p>3000 N. Meridian St. Indianapolis, IN 46208</p> <p>317-334-4000</p>	<p>The Children's Museum of Indianapolis is the world's largest children's museum. It is located at 3000 North Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Indiana, United States in the United Northwest Area neighborhood of the city. The museum is accredited by the American Alliance of Museums. It is 472,900 square feet (43,933.85 m²) with five floors of exhibit halls and receives more than one million visitors annually. Its collection of over 120,000 artifacts and exhibit items are divided into three domains: the American Collection, the Cultural World Collection, and the Natural World Collection. Among the exhibits are a simulated Cretaceous dinosaur habitat, a carousel, and a steam locomotive. Because the museum's targeted audience is children, most exhibits are designed to be interactive allowing children to actively participate</p>






<u>Conner Prairie Interactive History Park</u>		<p>13400 Allisonville Road Fishers, IN 46038</p> <p>317-776-6000</p>	<p>Connor Prairie Interactive History Park, where guests can explore five themed historic areas: Lenape Camp, Conner Homestead, 1836 Prairietown, 1859 Balloon Voyage, and the 1863 Civil War Journey: Raid on Indiana. Explore Conner Prairie's new, one-of-a-kind outdoor experience that puts you right in the middle of Indiana's brush with the Civil War.</p>
<u>Corydon Capitol State Historic Site</u>		<p>126 E Walnut Street Corydon, IN</p> <p>812-738-4890</p>	<p>Corydon Capitol State Historic Site commemorates Indiana's first state capital and follows the development of Indiana from a territory to a state. Vincennes, the first territorial capital, was left on Indiana's western edge when the Illinois Territory was created and, in 1813, the capital moved to Corydon, a more central location for Indiana's population at the time.</p>
<u>Crown Hill Cemetery</u>		<p>700 W. 30th Street Indianapolis, IN 46208</p> <p>317-920-2644</p>	<p>Founded in 1863, Crown Hill is the nation's 3rd largest cemetery with 555 acres of beautiful rolling hills located across the street from the Indianapolis Museum of Art. Thousands visit this urban oasis to enjoy its peaceful beauty; study the architecture, sculptures and trees; exercise; picnic; view the wildlife and to study the history and heritage of the thousands of people buried there. Notables include President Benjamin Harrison, poet James Whitcomb Riley, Col. Eli Lilly, three U.S. Vice Presidents, and numerous others, including the infamous bank robber John Dillinger.</p>
<u>Culberston Mansion</u>		<p>914 E. Main Street New Albany, IN</p> <p>812-944-9600</p>	<p>The Culberston Mansion reflects the affluence of a man once considered to be the wealthiest in Indiana. The three-story French, Second-Empire mansion encompasses more than 20,000 square feet and contains 25 rooms. The mansion stands as an example of the tastes, ideals and lifestyle of people during the late 1800/s</p>
<u>Dr. James Ford Historic Home</u>		<p>177 W. Hill Street Wabash, IN 46992</p> <p>260-563-8686</p>	<p>The Dr. James Ford Historic Home, a restored 19th Century physician's home and surgery invites you to experience the daily lives, personalities, and activities of the Dr. James Ford family in the years before, during and just after the Civil War.</p> <p>Period decor and furnishings provide a look at what life may have been like in the mid-1800s. The home includes a Victorian-era flower garden, vegetable and medicinal herb gardens, and the stone barn where Dr. Ford's faithful stead, Barney, is located.</p>





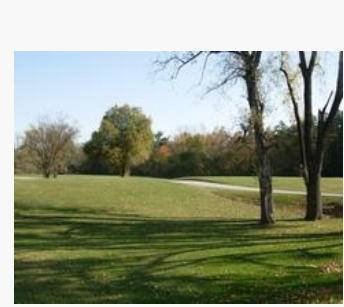
<u>Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western Art</u>		<p>500 W. Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204</p> <p>317-636-9378</p>	<p>The Eiteljorg Museum of American Indians and Western art was founded by Indianapolis businessman and philanthropist Harrison Eiteljorg. Its mission—to inspire an appreciation and understanding of the art, history and cultures of the American West and the indigenous peoples of North America. The museum executes this charge in exciting and often surprising ways.</p>
<u>Elwood Haynes Museum</u>		<p>1915 S. Webster Street Kokomo, IN 46902</p> <p>65-456-7500</p>	<p>Elwood Haynes, the inventor of America's first car in 1894, stainless steel, the alloy Stellite, among many other great inventions. See historical exhibits, memorabilia, photos, furnishings, and four Haynes classic cars. The industrial history of Howard County is chronicled in additional exhibits in the museum.</p>
<u>Fort Ouiatenon</u>		<p>Tippecanoe County Historical Assn. 1001 South Street Lafayette, IN 47901</p> <p>765-476-8411</p>	<p>Fort Ouiatenon was the first fortified European settlement in what is now Indiana. It was established by the French in 1717 at a site five miles southwest of Lafayette as a military outpost to prevent British expansion into the Ohio and Wabash country.</p>
<u>French Lick and West Baden</u>		<p>8670 West State Road 56 French Lick, IN 47432</p> <p>866-571-8687 812-936-5870</p>	<p>Unprecedented in the nation, the grand hotels in French Lick and West Baden Springs—both listed in the National Register of Historic Places and located one mile apart in southern Indiana—offer a fascinating window on the grand hotel era of the early twentieth century and the tradition of “taking the waters.” Guests from Al Capone to FDR, Bing Crosby to Helen Keller, captains of industry and pampered socialites came to imbibe the waters and take spa treatments, enjoy sports and entertainments, and perhaps test their luck in the casinos.</p>
<u>Gene Stratton Porter Cabin</u>		<p>1205 Pleasant Point Rome City, IN 46784</p> <p>260-854-3790</p>	<p>Gene Stratton-Porter is Indiana’s most widely read female author, as well as a gifted nature photographer and entrepreneur. In her lifetime, 1863 to 1924, Porter authored 12 novels, seven nature studies, three poetry books, children’s books and numerous magazine articles. With an estimated 50 million readers, her works have been translated into several foreign languages as well as Braille. Eight of her novels were produced as motion pictures.</p>

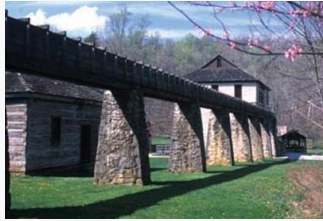

General Lew Wallace Study & Museum		<p>200 Wallace Ave. Crawfordsville, IN 47933</p> <p>765-362-5769</p>	<p>The General Lew Wallace Study & Museum, an architectural wonder situated on the grounds where Civil War Major General Lew Wallace wrote his masterwork Ben-Hur, celebrates Wallace's fascinating legacy and renews belief in the power of the individual spirit to affect American history and culture. Located in Wallace's private study, the Museum contains original items collected by Wallace during his life as an author, soldier, statesman, artist, musician and inventor.</p>
George Rogers Clark National Historic Park		<p>401 S. 2nd Street Vincennes, IN 47591</p> <p>812-882-1776</p>	<p>Located in Vincennes, Indiana on the banks of the Wabash River at what is believed to be the site of Fort Sackville. A classical memorial here was authorized under President Coolidge and dedicated by President Franklin Roosevelt in 1936.</p>
Grouseland		<p>3 W. Scott Street Vincennes, IN 47591</p> <p>812-882-2096</p>	<p>Grouseland is the elegant Georgian/Federal home completed in 1804, which served as the home of William Henry Harrison and his family when he was Governor of the Indiana Territory (1800-1812). The first brick home in Indiana and a National Historic Landmark, the house was more than a residence. This magnificent building was the center of government for the Indiana Territory and also served as a fortress in times of unrest.</p>
Historic New Harmony		<p>01 N Arthur Street New Harmony, IN 46731</p>	<p>New Harmony was founded in 1815 by Rappites, and in 1825 Robert Owen attempted to create a utopian society. Many original Harmony Society buildings remain</p>
Historic Old Fort (Ft Wayne)		<p>P.O. Box 12650 Fort Wayne, IN 46864</p> <p>260-437-2836</p>	<p>There were 3 American forts built in Fort Wayne. The current fort is a replica of the one constructed by Major John Whistler and his men during 1815 -- 1816 and was the last fort to stand at the junction of the St. Mary's, St. Joseph, and Maumee Rivers.</p>

Historic Prophetstown		<p>3549 Prophetstown Trail Battleground, IN 47920</p> <p>765-567-4700</p>	<p>Dedicated to showing, sharing & teaching about agriculture & horse powered farming. Native American settlement & farmstead.</p>
Indiana Historical Society		<p>450 W. Ohio St. Indianapolis, IN 46202</p> <p>317-232-1882</p>	<p>The Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center, home of the Indiana Historical Society, underwent a major renovation and re-opened in March 2010 with the launch of its new feature, the Indiana Experience. The Indiana Experience uses new technology to immerse guests in stories of the state's past in easy, enjoyable and meaningful ways</p>
Indiana State Capitol		<p>200 W. Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204</p> <p>317-233-5293</p>	<p>The Indiana State Capitol, the Statehouse, has been the seat of Indiana's government since 1887 and is perhaps the grandest 19th-century Neo-Classical Revival building in Indiana. Indiana is one of the few states in the nation that has all three branches of government operating out of the historic state capitol building. In 1825, after nine years of statehood, the capitol city was relocated from Corydon to Indianapolis. Plans for the current statehouse began in 1867 and the building was completed in 1888. It is constructed of Indiana limestone and white oak. The beautiful stained glass rotunda window is original and made from German glass.</p>





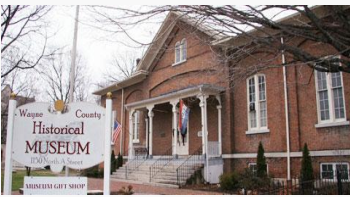
Indiana State Library		<p>315 W. Ohio Street Indianapolis, IN 46202</p> <p>866-683-0008</p>	<p>The Indiana State Library (ISL) has served the citizens of Indiana since 1825. The ISL is just a few steps away from the Indiana Statehouse and open to the public for a variety of needs including but not limited to; genealogy, Indiana history, preservation, rare books and manuscripts, reference and government services, Talking Books and Braille library, as well as the State Data Center. It also serves as a free facility for meetings and special events available to state agencies and the community (some fees apply to non-agency events).</p>
Indiana State Museum and Historic Sites		<p>650 W. Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204</p> <p>317-232-1637</p>	<p>The Indiana State Museum is a great resource for educators and students when learning all there is to know about the Hoosier state. Whether it is through a field trip experience or classroom learning, our core galleries, special exhibitions and programming complement the subjects for cultural history, natural history, science, art and more! All programs are designed to meet select Common Core and Indiana Academic Standards</p>
The James Dean Gallery		<p>425 N Main Street Fairmount, IN 46928</p> <p>765-948-3326</p>	<p>The James Dean Gallery opened in 1988 in the actor's hometown of Fairmount, Indiana. The exhibit is housed in a beautifully restored 1903 Victorian home on tree-lined North Main Street just 1 Mile from James Dean's Grave in Park Cemetery. The exhibit includes thousands of items of James Dean memorabilia and visitors can see the worldwide influence that this Indiana native and American film star has made. There are personal items related to James Dean and dozens of original movie posters in different languages from around the world that show the actor's international impact.</p>
James Whitcomb Riley Museum Home		<p>528 Lockerbie Street Indianapolis, IN 46202</p> <p>317-631-5885</p>	<p>The nation's only late Victorian preservation open to the public holds furnishings and personal belongings of poet James Whitcomb Riley. Step back to the beginning of the 20th century—just as the great Hoosier poet James Whitcomb Riley experienced it for 23 years of his fascinating life.</p>

Landmark for Peace Memorial		<p>1702 Broadway Street Indianapolis, IN 46202</p> <p>317-327-7461</p>	<p>The Landmark for Peace is a memorial sculpture at Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Park on the northside of Indianapolis that honors the contributions of the slain leaders Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy. The site is where Robert Kennedy gave his memorable speech the night Dr. King was assassinated in 1968.</p>
Lane Place		<p>212 S. Water Street Crawfordsville, IN 47933</p> <p>765-362-3416</p>	<p>Lane Place was built for Henry Lane in 1845 in what is now called the Elston Grove Historic District. Lane represented Montgomery County as state representative, U.S. congressman, governor and U.S. senator. His stature as chairman of the National Republican Convention in 1856 helped secure the party's nomination of Abraham Lincoln for president in 1860. Lane lived continuously at Lane Place until he died in 1881. His wife, Joanna Elston Lane, lived there until her death in 1914.</p>
Lanier Mansion		<p>601 West 1st Street Madison, IN 47250</p> <p>812-625-3526</p>	<p>Designated a National Historic Landmark in 1994, this 1844 Greek Revival mansion was designed by architect Francis Costigan for financier and railroad magnate James F.D. Lanier. Recent restoration made possible largely by funding from private sources - has recaptured the Mansions 19th century splendor</p>
Levi Coffin House		<p>113 U.S. 27 North P.O. Box 77 Fountain City, IN 47341</p> <p>765-847-2432</p>	<p>Levi Coffin lived in this house from 1827 to 1847, where he helped as many as 2,000 slaves escape to freedom. The house was known as the Union Depot of the Underground Railroad, and it contained secret doors that could hide fugitives</p>
Limberlost		<p>202 East 6th St. Geneva, IN 46740</p> <p>260-368-7428</p>	<p>To famed Indiana author Gene Stratton-Porter, the Limberlost Swamp was her playground, laboratory and inspiration for her acclaimed articles, fiction and photographs. In the early 1900's the Limberlost Swamp was described as a "treacherous swamp and quagmire, filled with every plant, animal and human danger known — in the worst of such locations in the central states."</p>

Lincoln Boyhood National Memorial		<p>3027 East South Street Lincoln City, IN 47552</p> <p>812-937-4541</p>	<p>The story of the Civil War era president's 14 formative years in Indiana springs to life at the Living Historical Farm, in the museum and film, and along the park's scenic hiking trails</p>
Medal of Honor Memorial		<p>650 W. Washington Street Indianapolis, IN 46204</p> <p>317-261-5447</p>	<p>The Medal of Honor Memorial is dedicated in honor of all recipients of the Medal of Honor, the United States military's highest award for valor. The memorial was unveiled May 28, 1999, during Memorial Day weekend</p>
Menno-Hof		<p>510 S VanBuren SR 5 S Shipshewana, IN 46565</p> <p>260-768-4117</p>	<p>Tells the story of Amish, Mennonite and Hutterite history, lifestyle and beliefs with multi-media presentations and 24 display areas. Follow the trail of a people searching for peace Menno-Hof is a non-profit information center located in Shipshewana, Indiana, that teaches visitors about the faith and life of Amish and Mennonites. Menno-Hof's multi-image presentations, historical environments and colorful displays take you on a fascinating journey inside the unique world of the Amish and Mennonites. See where the Anabaptists had their beginning in a Swiss courtyard and how they were persecuted for their faith in the dungeon. Travel with the Anabaptists down the cobblestone streets of Holland and board a 17th century sailing boat on a journey to America and freedom.</p>
Mississinewa Battlefield		<p>7 miles N of Marion on SR 15 Marion, IN 46953</p> <p>800-822-1812</p>	<p>The Mississinewa Battlefield was the site of the first victory of the United States Army during the War of 1812, on December 17-18, 1812. A 600-man mounted force led by Lt. Col. John B. Campbell attacked and destroyed four British-allied Indian villages. Site of the annual Mississinewa 1812 living history event.</p>
Mounds State Park		<p>4306 Mounds Road Anderson, IN 46017</p> <p>765-642-6627</p>	<p>Mounds State Park, located off I-69 east of Anderson, features 10 unique earthworks built by prehistoric Indians known as the Adena-Hopewell people. The largest earthwork, the Great Mound, is believed to have been constructed around 160 BCE. Archaeological surveys indicate the mounds were used as gathering places for religious ceremonies, from where astronomical alignments could be viewed</p>

Old French House & Indian Museum		<p>1st and Seminary Streets Vincennes, IN 47591</p> <p>812-882-7742 800-886-6443</p>	<p>The Old French House is an excellent example of French Creole architecture. Home of Michael Brouillet, built in 1809, and furnished much as it would have been in that period. The Old French House is owned & operated by the Old Northwest Corporation. The Vincennes State Historic Sites provides the interpretation.</p>
Pioneer Village at Spring Mill State Park		<p>3333 SR 60 E Mitchell, IN 47446</p> <p>812-849-3534</p>	<p>The restored Pioneer Village, founded in 1814, contains 20 historic buildings to explore. The centerpiece is a 3-story limestone gristmill, built in 1817, that still grinds cornmeal today. Heritage interpreters portray the year 1863 and demonstrate period crafts.</p>
Rotary Jail Museum		<p>225 N Washington Street Crawfordsville, IN 47933</p> <p>765-362-5222</p>	<p>The Rotary Jail Museum, built in 1882, was the first of nine rotary jails constructed in the U.S. and is currently the only rotary jail in operating condition. It is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and the Historic American Engineering Record. Sheriff's residence houses a permanent collection and temporary exhibits of local art.</p>
Seiberling Mansion		<p>1200 W. Sycamore St Kokomo, In 46901</p> <p>765.452.4314</p>	<p>Construction on the Seiberling Mansion began in October 1889 and was completed in the fall of 1891. The house was built for Monroe Seiberling of Akron, Ohio at a cost of \$50,000. The architecture of the house is a mixture of Neo-Jacobean (Queen Anne) and Romanesque Revival styles. It was designed by Arthur LaBelle of Marion, Indiana. Built at the height of the gas boom in Indiana, the house was originally heated and illuminated by natural gas.</p>
Soldiers and Sailors Monument		<p>1 Monument Circle Indianapolis, IN 46204</p> <p>317-232-7615</p>	<p>The Soldiers & Sailors Monument is Indiana's official memorial to the Hoosiers that served in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Mexican War, the Civil War, the Frontier Wars and the Spanish-American War.</p>

Squire Boone Caverns		<p>100 Squire Boone Rd. S.W.Mauckport, IN 47142</p> <p>812-732-4381</p>	<p>Squire Boone Caverns is a real place in southern Indiana where Squire Boone, younger brother of Daniel Boone, lived and worked. Near Historic Corydon, Indiana in 1815, Squire Boone was laid to rest in a cave at the village that once saved his life by providing him refuge a ban of hostile Indians. One-hour guided cavern tours take you past stalactites, stalagmites, rimstones, dams and much more. Look closely into the pools of water for white, blind crayfish, amphipods and isopods. Hear about how Squire and his older brother Daniel Boone discovered the caverns in 1790 and how Squire brought his family back to the beautiful valley to live.</p>
Stockdale Mill		<p>Indiana SR 16 Roann, IN 46974</p> <p>765-833-2019</p>	<p>Stockdale Mill is an old water-powered flour mill and dam on the Eel River in north-central Indiana. Come see water powered equipment in action.</p>
Strawtown Koteewi "Prairie Park"		<p>12308 E. Strawtown Avenue Noblesville, IN 46060</p> <p>317-774-2574</p>	<p>Strawtown Koteewi Park has become a hot-bed of archaeological activity in recent years, with students from Ball State University, IPFW, Indiana University and Indiana State University contributing their time to the collection and curation of artifacts found in the park. Researchers have discovered that the major occupancy of this property dates back to 1200-1400 A.D. Artifacts found include arrowheads, pottery and remains of what the occupants may have eaten, including bear and elk. Researchers have also discovered evidence of postholes, storage pits and fire pits that show the location of early villages and huts on the property.</p>
T.C. Steele Site		<p>4220 T.C. Steele Road Nashville, IN 47448</p> <p>812-988-2785</p>	<p>Theodore Clement Steele (1847-1926), noted Indiana artist and member of the Hoosier Group of American regional impressionist painters [link to collections], was inspired by the picturesque scenes that he encountered in Brown County. Steele was at the forefront of the state's art movement and remains one of Indiana's most honored artists.</p>

<u>Tippecanoe Battlefield</u>		<p>200 Battleground Avenue Battle Ground, IN 47920</p> <p>765-567-2147</p>	<p>In the Battle of Tippecanoe on November 7, 1811, Indiana Territory Governor William Henry Harrison and his force of 1,000 men defeated the Shawnee and their leader Tenskwatawa.</p>
<u>USS Indianapolis National Memorial</u>		<p>692 Ellsworth Street Indianapolis, IN 46202</p>	<p>This National Memorial is the climax of a 50 year dream by the crew members who survived the sinking of the cruiser USS Indianapolis in 1945. They worked continually to erect a fitting memorial to their missing shipmates. The Memorial is located at the North end of the Canal Walk. The Memorial is an outdoor site and is available to the public 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Engraved on the South face of the monument are the names of the ship's company and one passenger who made up her final crew.</p>
<u>Vietnam and Korean War Memorials</u>		<p>700 N. Pennsylvania Street Indianapolis, IN 46204</p>	<p>This two-part limestone and granite sculpture by artist Patrick Brunner was created in 1996 to honor casualties of the Korean and Vietnam wars. Composed of two half-cylinders, the concave side of each sculpture includes the names of men and women killed during the war. The convex sides contain excerpts from letters written by Indiana soldiers to their loved ones at home.</p>
<u>Vincennes Territorial Capitol</u>		<p>1 West Harrison Street Vincennes, IN</p> <p>812-882-7422</p>	<p>On July 4, 1800, the Indiana Territory was established out of Northwest Territory in preparation for Ohio's statehood. The capital of the new territory was Vincennes, a former French trading post and one of the only white settlements in the vast territory</p>
<u>Wayne County Historical Museum</u>		<p>1150 N A Street Richmond, IN 47374</p> <p>765-962-5756</p>	<p>Comprised of eight buildings on a compact site, the museum is a unique repository of Wayne County and Richmond history from early pioneer life through the industrial revolution into modern times.</p>

World War Memorial		<p>431 N. Meridian St Indianapolis, IN 46204</p> <p>317-232-7615</p>	<p>The Indiana World War Memorial, begun in 1926 and finished in 1965, is a building commemorating World War I and II veterans. It is 210 feet (64 m) tall, made of Indiana limestone, and based on the Mausoleum of Mausolus. Within it is a military museum. The Plaza also includes the American Legion headquarters, Cenotaph square, an obelisk, and fountains</p>
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INDIANA HISTORICAL MARKERS BY COUNTY

Please Note: The IHB staff is currently working to verify and update all Indiana State Historical Markers information on the web. For your convenience, they have linked some entries to their Marker Database [Beta], so that you can access basic information about all of our markers while we are working. Links marked with * below will take you to this resource. Click on any marker for information about the site.

ADAMS COUNTY

1977 [The Wayne Trace](#)
2006 [Geneva Downtown Historic District](#)

ALLEN COUNTY

19??	Sites of Fort Wayne (details regarding this marker are unknown)	1992	Wabash and Erie Canal Groundbreaking
1963	Camp Allen, 1861-64	2000	Fort Miamis
1966	Site of Hardin's Defeat	2003	Gronauer Lock No. 2
1992	Home of Philo T. Farnsworth		

BARTHOLOMEW COUNTY

1988	Lowell Mills	1999	Madison and Indianapolis Railroad
1992	Private Barton W. Mitchell	2000	Bartholomew County Courthouse
1995	Hartsville College	2007	Orinoco Furniture Company
1998	Booker T. Washington School	2007	Atterbury Army Air Field
1998	Second Baptist Church	2013	Cerealine Manufacturing Co.

BENTON COUNTY

1966 [New Purchase Boundary \(Treaty of St. Mary's\)](#)
1995 [Benton County Courthouse](#)
1999 [Dan Patch](#)

BLACKFORD COUNTY

1989 [Godfrey Reserve](#)
1994 [Blackford County Courthouse](#)

BOONE COUNTY

1961	Indian Cemetery/Eel River Tribe of Miamis	1985	The Boone County REMC
1962	Patrick H. Sullivan 1794-1879	1985	The Boone County REMC
1966	Michigan Road		

BROWN COUNTY

1992 [T.C. Steele Home and Studio](#)

CAROLL COUNTY

1963 [Sycamore Row](#)
1966 [New Purchase Boundary \(Treaty of St. Mary's\)](#)
1992 [Wabash and Erie Canal](#)

CASS COUNTY

1947 [Battle of Olde Towne*](#)
1966 [Wabash & Erie Canal](#)

CLARK COUNTY

194?? Clarksville	1992 Clark State Forest
1962 Civil War Hospital	1995 Borden Institute Site
1963 General Jefferson C. Davis 1828-1879	1998 Fern Grove and Rose Island Resorts
1966 Grave of Jonathan Jennings 1784-1834 (two blocks east)	2001 Tunnel Mill
1987 Birthplace and Childhood Home of Col. Harland Sanders	2006 Indiana State Prison
1991 Lewis & Clark Expedition 1803-1806	2008 Hannah Toliver
	2012 John Work Home and Mill*

CLAY COUNTY

1999 [Crosscut Canal/Eel River Feeder Dam](#)
1999 [Crosscut Canal](#)
2001 [Clay County Courthouse](#)

CLINTON COUNTY

NO MARKERS

CRAWFORD COUNTY

1992 Leavenworth	1992 Hines' Raid
1992 Early Mining At Wyandotte Caves	2006 Marengo Academy

DAVISS COUNTY

1966 Vincennes Donation Lands	1993 Burial Site of Captain Eli McCarty
1989 Mimi's House	1997 Indiana's Early Bird Pilot
1989 Robert C. Graham	1999 Fort Flora
1991 Odon, Formerly Clarksburg	1999 Homer E. Capehart / GOP Cornfield Conference
1992 Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad Depot	2007 Wabash and Erie Canal

DEARBORN COUNTY

1966	<u>Kibbey's Road*</u>	1966	<u>Greenville Treaty Line*</u>
1966	<u>Greenville Treaty Line*</u>	1999	<u>Canal Junction</u>

DECATUR COUNTY

1980	<u>Decatur County Court House</u>	2008	<u>Escape of Caroline, 1847</u>
2001	<u>Civil War General John T. Wilder</u>	2014	<u>Carl Fisher</u>
2007	<u>Donnell v. State, 1852</u>		

DE KALB COUNTY

1992	<u>Auburn Automobile Company</u>
1996	<u>Spencerville Covered Bridge</u>

DELAWARE COUNTY

1981	<u>First Indiana Gas Well</u>	1996	<u>Slickville Tile Works</u>
1996	<u>Shaffer Chapel African Methodist Episcopal Church</u>	2008	<u>Ball Brothers Glass Manufacturing Company</u>
		2011	<u>Hemingray Glass Company</u>

DUBOIS COUNTY

1949	<u>Buffalo Trace Vincennes to Clarksville*</u>
1966	<u>Buckingham's Base Line*</u>

ELKHART COUNTY

1966	<u>Indiana Territory Line</u>	2005	<u>Nappanee Cartoonists</u>
1997	<u>A. E. Kunderd Gladiolus Farm</u>	2005	<u>Nappanee Furniture</u>
1998	<u>Howard W. Hawks</u>	2006	<u>C.G. Conn Company</u>
1998	<u>Ambrose G. Bierce</u>	2006	<u>E. Hill Turnock</u>
2001	<u>Krider Nurseries World's Fair Garden</u>	2007	<u>Graves et al. v. Indiana</u>
2001	<u>Elkhart County Courthouse</u>	2007	<u>Dr. Franklin L. Miles</u>
2003	<u>Goshen's Carnegie Library</u>	2009	<u>Charles Gordone</u>

FAYETTE COUNTY

1966	<u>The Whitewater Canal</u>
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FLOYD COUNTY

1966	<u>Site of Camp Whitcomb</u>	2004	<u>A Gateway to Freedom</u>
1991	<u>New Albany</u>	2004	<u>New Albany Downtown Historic District</u>
1992	<u>Michael C. Kerr Home</u>	2005	<u>Division Street School</u>
1992	<u>New Albany</u>	2005	<u>Fairview Cemetery</u>
1992	<u>Clark's Grant</u>	2005	<u>New Albany's Carnegie Library</u>
1996	<u>State Bank of Indiana</u>	2007	<u>New Albany Tornado, 1917</u>
1996	<u>Culbertson Mansion</u>	2007	<u>New Albany and Salem Railroad (The Monon)</u>
1998	<u>Scribner High School</u>	2007	<u>Cardinal Joseph E. Ritter</u>
1999	<u>Buffalo Trace Route</u>	2011	<u>Lucy Higgs Nichols</u>
2003	<u>Culbertson Widows' Home</u>	2012	<u>Mob Violence, 1862</u>

FOUNTAIN COUNTY

1970	<u>Boyhood Home of Daniel W. Voorhees</u>	2003	<u>Ravine Park</u>
1970	<u>Esther Test Wallace 1807-1834</u>	2005	<u>Attica's Carnegie Library</u>
1997	<u>Attica & Covington Canal Skirmish</u>		

FRANKLIN COUNTY

19??	<u>Whitewater Canal</u>	1995	<u>Old Franklin United Brethren Church</u>
1949	<u>Little Cedar Grove Baptist Church</u>	1995	<u>Brookville's Carnegie Library</u>
1965	<u>Whetzel Trace (1818-1823)</u>	1995	<u>Intersection of Treaty Lines</u>
1966	<u>Brookville, Franklin County (Platted 1808)</u>	2002	<u>Brookville's Grandstand</u>
1971	<u>Academy of the Immaculate Conception</u>	2005	<u>Snow Hill Covered Bridge</u>
1992	<u>Brookville Historic District</u>	2006	<u>Brigadier-General CSA Francis Asbury Shoup</u>

FULTON COUNTY

1949	<u>Michigan Road</u>
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GIBSON COUNTY

1976	<u>Wabash and Erie Canal Completed 1853</u>
2002	<u>Lyles Station</u>
2005	<u>James Washington Cockrum</u>

GRANT COUNTY

1947	<u>Battle of Mississinewa</u>	1992	<u>Former Narrow Gauge Railroad/Railroad Construction</u>
1966	<u>New Purchase Boundary (Treaty of St. Mary's)</u>	1995	<u>J.W. Patterson House</u>
1972	<u>Miami Indian Cemetery</u>	1995	<u>The Village of Trask</u>
1988	<u>West Ward School</u>	2011	<u>Marion Branch, NHDVS</u>

GREENE COUNTY

1998 [Richland-Plummer Creek Covered Bridge](#)
1998 [Fred A. Jewell](#)

HAMILTON COUNTY

1994 The Central Canal	2007 Potter's Covered Bridge
2005 Conner Street Historic District	2008 Rhodes Family Incident
2005 Conner Street Historic District	

HANCOCK COUNTY

1966 [Birthplace of Democratic Party Rooster](#)
1967 [Birthplace James Whitcomb Riley "The Hoosier Poet" October 7, 1849-July 22, 1916](#)

HARRISON COUNTY

1948 Indiana Capitol	1966 Mt. Solomon Lutheran Church
1961 Battle of Corydon July 9, 1863	1966 Cedar Hill Cemetery
1962 First State Office Building	1966 Harrison County
1962 First State Capital	1978 First State Capital
1963 Site of the Battle of Corydon July 9, 1863	1980 Corydon United Methodist Church
1963 Morgan's Raid July 8-13, 1863	1992 Cedar Glade
1965 Posey House	1995 Leora Brown School
1965 Harrison County Jail	2003 St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Church
1965 Governor's Headquarters	2004 John Shields, Lewis and Clark Expedition Member
1965 Presbyterian Church	2008 Oswell Wright
1966 Last Home of Squire Boone	
1966 Walter Q. Gresham	

HENDRICKS COUNTY

1972 Western Yearly Meeting House	2001 Central Normal College
2000 Danville's Main Street Historic District	2006 Samuel Luther Thompson
2001 Danville's Carnegie Library	2007 Arthur L. Trester

HENRY COUNTY

1949 [National Road](#)
1966 [Birthplace of Wilbur Wright](#)
1976 [Underground Station](#)

HOWARD COUNTY

1966 [Haynes' Horseless Carriage](#)

HUNTINGTON COUNTY

1949 Pioneer Medical Doctors/Chase S. Osborn	1979 The "Lime City"
1950 Indian School*	1979 Huntington's Buildings over the River: Controversy to Controversy/Huntington's Ford and First Bridge
1966 Home of Chief Richardville	
1972 Forks of Wabash	
1973 Canal Landing on Washington Street/ Jefferson Park Mall: Indiana's First Tax-Free Mall	1997 Wabash & Erie Canal Lock 4
1979 Drover Town	2005 Kiilhsoohkwa (Kilsoquah)
	2007 Warren's Carnegie Library

JACKSON COUNTY

36.1951.1 Fort Vallonia	1997 Freeman Field.1
36.1966.1 Indian Treaty Corner	1997 Freeman Field.2
36.1966.2 In Memory of Col. John Ketcham 1782-1865/Time Capsule Brownstown Area Sesquicentennial October 1-8, 1966	2008 Medora Shale Brick Plant
	2008 Alexander McClure

JASPER COUNTY

1964 General Robert H. Milroy 1816-1890	1992 Fountain Park Chautauqua
1966 La Salle Expedition	2006 Remington Water Tower
1971 St. Joseph's Indian Normal School 1888-1896	2008 James Frederick Hanley

JAY COUNTY

NO MARKERS

JEFFERSON COUNTY

1963 Morgan's Raid July 8-13, 1863	2004 Michael C. Garber
1963 James F. D. Lanier 1800-1881	2004 Lyman Hoyt
1966 First Chartered Bank in Indiana	2004 Eleutherian College
1981 Harvey Washington Wiley, M.D. 1844-1930	2004 Georgetown
1992 Madison Historic District	2006 Irene Dunne
1996 Madison Hill Incline and Cut	2006 John H. and Sarah Tibbets
1999 Alois O. Bachman	

JENNINGS COUNTY

1966 Grouseland Treaty Line (August 21, 1805)	1997 Kellar Grist Mill
1969 Hannah Milhous Nixon	1999 Muscatatuck Park
1995 Jonathan Jennings, 1784-1834	2003 Vernon Historic District
1997 Morgan's Raid	

JOHNSON COUNTY

1957	Whetzel Trace (1818-1823)	2000	Birthplace of Roger D. Branigin
1992	Birthplace of Paul Vories McNutt	2010	William Merritt Chase

KNOX COUNTY

1966	Shakertown	2001	Vincennes' Carnegie Library
1966	Fort Knox, First Site	2006	William Henry Harrison & Lewis & Clark Expedition
1995	Old French House	2009	Mary Clark
1995	Samuel Thornton Scott (1777-1827)	2011	Tecumseh and Harrison

KOSCIUSKO COUNTY

1962	Papakeechee's Reserve	1976	Site of Cowen Grove Seminary, 1851-1876
1962	Indian Hill	1995	Lawrence D. Bell
1966	Indiana's Glacier Lakes	2003	Kosciusko County Jail
1968	Continental Divide	2007	Chinworth Bridge

LA GRANGE COUNTY

1966	The La Grange Phalanx
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LAKE COUNTY

1949	First Physician	1996	The Lincoln Highway The "Ideal Section"
1966	Great Sauk (Sac) Trail (east-west through this point)	1996	The "Ideal Section" The Lincoln Highway
1976	St. John's Lutheran Church Tolleston	2014	Froebel School
1992	Dutch in the Calumet Region	2014	Stewart Settlement House
1995	St. John Township School, District #2		

LAPORTE COUNTY

1962	Civil War Camps	2001	La Porte County Courthouse
1995	Chicago-New York Electric Air Line Railroad	2002	La Porte's Carnegie Library
1996	Camp Anderson	2003	The Rumely Companies
1999	Indiana Territory Boundary Line	2010	The Lincoln Funeral Train

LAWRENCE COUNTY

1966	Indiana (Oolitic) Limestone Quarries	1998	Bedford Courthouse Square Historic District
1967	Astronaut Virgil I. Grissom April 3, 1926 - January 27, 1967	2005	Dunn Memorial Hospital

MADISON COUNTY

1966	Massacre of Indians	2001	Wendell Willkie
1967	Indiana's First Interurban	2013	Abolitionists Mobbed

MARION COUNTY

1946 <u>State Capitol</u>	1963 <u>Brig. General Benjamin Harrison 1833-1901</u>
1958 <u>Joseph Warren June 11, 1747-June 17, 1775*</u>	1964 <u>Civil War Arsenal 1861-1864</u>
1960 <u>Anthony Wayne 1745-1796</u>	1966 <u>Home of Charles Warren Fairbanks May 11, 1852 - June 4, 1918</u>
1960 <u>Sarah T. Bolton</u>	1966 <u>The Central Canal</u>
1961 <u>Lincoln to the Citizens of Indiana</u>	1968 <u>Milestones in Nursing</u>
1961 <u>Toll House - Michigan Road</u>	1975 <u>Mary Bryan, Pioneer Woman</u>
1962 <u>Camp Morton 1861-1865</u>	1975 <u>Indianapolis Motor Speedway</u>
1976 <u>Former U.S. Arsenal</u>	1998 <u>Lockerbie Square</u>
1976 <u>Crown Hill</u>	1998 <u>German Greenhouses and Truck Gardens</u>
1976 <u>Woodruff Place</u>	1999 <u>Indianapolis Fire Department / Bowen-Merrill Fire</u>
1979 <u>[The Indianapolis Times]</u>	1999 <u>Athenaeum</u>
1979 <u>Ben Davis Railroad Station*</u>	1999 <u>Market Street Temple</u>
1983 <u>First Presbyterian Church of Southport</u>	2000 <u>Holy Rosary - Danish Church Historic District</u>
1984 <u>William Forsyth 1854-1935</u>	2003 <u>Widows and Orphans Friends' Society</u>
1990 <u>Macedonian Tribune</u>	2003 <u>Greek Orthodox Church</u>
1991 <u>North Meridian Street Historic District.1</u>	2004 <u>Brookville Road</u>
1991 <u>North Meridian Street Historic District.2</u>	2004 <u>John Muir in Indianapolis</u>
1992 <u>Crispus Attucks High School</u>	2004 <u>Marion County Girl Scouts</u>
1992 <u>North Western Christian University</u>	2004 <u>Zerelda G. Wallace</u>
1992 <u>Site of Golden Hill Totem Pole</u>	2004 <u>28th Regiment USCT</u>
1992 <u>Site of the Central Canal</u>	2005 <u>Robert F. Kennedy on Death of Martin L. King</u>
1993 <u>Ransom Place Historic District</u>	2006 <u>Calvin Fletcher</u>
1993 <u>Willard Park</u>	2006 <u>John Freeman</u>
1994 <u>Indiana School for the Blind</u>	2007 <u>1907 Indiana Eugenics Law</u>
1994 <u>Indiana Avenue</u>	2007 <u>Ovid Butler, Sr.</u>
1995 <u>Bulgarian Orthodox Church</u>	2007 <u>St. Vincent's Infirmary</u>
1995 <u>Joseph W. Summers Memorial Bridge.1</u>	2009 <u>The Lincoln Funeral Train</u>
1995 <u>Joseph W. Summers Memorial Bridge.2</u>	2009 <u>Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church</u>
1995 <u>The Old Northside.1</u>	2009 <u>Marshall "Major" Taylor</u>
1995 <u>The Old Northside.2</u>	2009 <u>Indianapolis Propylaeum</u>
1996 <u>Fort Benjamin Harrison</u>	2011 <u>Isaac Blackford</u>
1996 <u>Bates-Hendricks House</u>	2011 <u>Washington Park Baseball*</u>
1997 <u>Indiana Federation of Colored Women's Clubs</u>	2013 <u>St. Vincent's Hospital</u>
1998 <u>Romanian Orthodox Church</u>	2013 <u>Indianapolis Times</u>

MARSHALL COUNTY

1949 [Trail of Death](#)
1966 [Second Principal Meridian](#)
2011 [Benack's Village*](#)

MARTIN COUNTY

1966 [Site of Hindostan \(.6 mile south\)](#)

MIAMI COUNTY

1949 [Frances Slocum Grave*](#)
1992 [Burial Place of Francis Godfroy](#)
1992 [House of Chief Richardville](#)

MONROE COUNTY

1996 <u>Stinesville Limestone Industry</u>	2007 <u>Hoagy Carmichael</u>
2000 <u>Ferry Bridge</u>	2008 <u>Kappa Alpha Psi</u>
2001 <u>Monroe County Courthouse</u>	2008 <u>Benjamin Banneker School</u>
2005 <u>The Colored School</u>	2011 <u>State Seminary of Indiana</u>
2007 <u>Monroe County's Carnegie Library</u>	

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

1962 <u>Lane Place</u>	2000 <u>Montgomery County Rotary Jail</u>
1963 <u>Major General Lew Wallace 1827-1905</u>	2002 <u>William Bratton, Lewis and Clark Expedition Member</u>
1981 <u>Chief Cornstalk's Village</u>	2009 <u>Crawfordsville's Carnegie Library</u>
1993 <u>Darlington Covered Bridge</u>	2012 <u>Henry S. Lane</u>
1995 <u>Speed Cabin</u>	

MORGAN COUNTY

1957 [Whetzel Trace](#)
1966 [Wisconsin Glacial Boundary*](#)

NEWTON COUNTY

1966 [State Line Survey](#)

NOBLE COUNTY

1963 <u>Camp Mitchell</u>	1999 <u>Noble County Seat/Noble County Courthouse</u>
1967 <u>Chief Papakeecha's House one quarter mile south</u>	2013 <u>Gene Stratton-Porter</u>
1967 <u>Indian Oven 80 rods east</u>	2014 <u>Ahavath Sholom</u>
1992 <u>Sylvan Lake</u>	

OHIO COUNTY

1961 [Lochry's Defeat](#)

ORANGE COUNTY

1961 [Pivot Point](#)
1966 [Freeman's Corner \(250 feet east\)](#)
2004 [Orleans Congress Square](#)

OWEN COUNTY

1966 [Camp Hughes](#)
1997 [Owen County Courthouse](#)
2008 [Cataract Falls Covered Bridge](#)

PARKE COUNTY

1966 Wabash & Erie Canal	1968 Parke County's First Election*
1966 Armiesburg	1970 Dennis Hall
1966 Roseville	1975 [Parke County Museum]
1966 Boyhood home of J.G. "Uncle Joe" Cannon	1998 Portland Mills Covered Bridge
1968 10 O'Clock Line.1	2001 Rockville Chautauqua Pavilion
1968 10 O'Clock Line.2	2004 Christmas (Noel) Dagenet
1968 Mansfield circa 1820	2012 Juliet V. Strauss
1968 Turkey Run	

PERRY COUNTY

1961 Abraham S. Fulton	1965 Civil War Memorial Grave 1865
1963 Hines Raid 1862	1966 Indiana Cotton Mill

PIKE COUNTY

1966 [The Buffalo Trace](#)
1976 [Wabash and Erie Canal Completed 1853](#)
1992 [Wabash and Erie Canal](#)

PORTER COUNTY

1995 Iron Brigade	1997 Ogden Dunes Ski Jump
1995 Willow Creek Confrontation	2009 Edwin Way Teale

POSEY COUNTY

1966 New Harmony	2004 Tri-State Tornado
1966 Alvin P. Hovey 1821-1891	2006 Griffin Oil Discovery
2001 New Harmony Workingmen's Institute	

PULASKI COUNTY

1988 [First Indiana Natural Gas Well](#)

PUTNAM COUNTY

1966 [10 O'Clock Treaty Line](#)

1972 [Portland Mills](#)

2006 [Kappa Alpha Theta](#)

RANDOLPH COUNTY

2005 [Farmland Downtown Historic District](#)

2010 [Randolph County Quakers](#)

2009 [Lee L. Driver](#)

2013 [Amanda Way](#)

RIPLEY COUNTY

1949 [Michigan Road](#)

2004 [Union Church](#)

1963 [Morgan's Raid July 8-13, 1863](#)

2004 [Stephen S. Harding](#)

1966 [Kibbey's Road*](#)

2006 [Ohio and Mississippi Railroad](#)

1972 [Berry's Trace](#)

2006 [James Harrison Cravens](#)

RUSH COUNTY

1969 [Wendell L. Willkie 1892-1944](#)

1969 [Wendell L. Willkie 1892-1944](#)

1969 [Wendell L. Willkie 1892-1944](#)

1969 [Wendell L. Willkie 1892-1944](#)

ST. JOSEPH COUNTY

19?? [La Salle's Camp 1 Mile West](#)

1976 [Mishawaka High School](#)

1963 [Camp Rose](#)

1995 [Kamm & Schellinger Brewery](#)

1965 [Sisters of the Holy Cross, Civil War Nurses, 1861-1865](#)

1997 [Normain Heights Subdivision](#)

1966 [Indiana Territorial Line \(east-west boundary at this point\)](#)

1997 [Battell Park](#)

1966 [Site of Home of Schuyler Colfax March 23, 1823-January 1, 1885](#)

1998 [Huggart Settlement](#)

1968 [First Dam Across the St. Joseph River/Power Race](#)

1999 [Dodge Manufacturing Company](#)

1968 [First Bridge](#)

2002 [Jewish Cemetery Site](#)

1968 [The Mishawaka Academic and Normal Institute 1846-1868](#)

2003 [Porter \(Rea\) Cemetery](#)

1968 [St. Joseph Iron Works](#)

2010 [Lincoln & Dixie Highways](#)

SCOTT COUNTY

1963	<u>Morgan's Raid July 8-13, 1863</u>	2002	<u>Scottsburg Depot</u>
1963	<u>Morgan's Raid*</u>	2002	<u>Northern Boundary of Clark's Grant</u>
1992	<u>Site of William Hayden English Home</u>	2002	<u>Lake Iola Interurban Site</u>
1992	<u>Site of Western Eagle</u>	2002	<u>Morgan's Raid, July 1863</u>
2001	<u>Scott County Courthouse</u>	2002	<u>Marshfield Train Robbery</u>
2001	<u>John Kimberlin Farm</u>	2002	<u>Town of Austin</u>
2002	<u>Scott County's Carnegie Library</u>	2003	<u>Joseph Hooker Shea</u>
2002	<u>Scott County Home</u>	2004	<u>Pigeon Roost</u>
2002	<u>Lexington First County Seat</u>		

SHELBY COUNTY

1951	<u>Jacob Whetzel Trace</u>	1966	<u>Indiana's First Railroad</u>
1959	<u>De Witt Pioneer Home</u>	2011	<u>Whetzel Trace</u>
1966	<u>Site of Home of Thomas Andrews Hendricks</u> September 7, 1819-November 25, 1885		

SPENCER COUNTY

1962	<u>Lincoln Boyhood Home*</u>	1995	<u>David Turnham (1803-1884)</u>
1992	<u>James Gentry, Sr.</u>	2001	<u>Abraham Lincoln Employed</u>
1992	<u>Site of Rockport Tavern</u>		

STARKE COUNTY

2000 [La Salle in Indiana](#)

STEUBEN COUNTY

1976 [Fremont Indiana](#)
2000 [Indiana's Northern Boundary Line](#)

SULLIVAN COUNTY

1972	<u>Grave of Jane Todd Crawford:</u> Pioneer Heroine of Abdominal Surgery	1989	<u>Merom Founded, 1817</u>
1985	<u>Westernmost Naval Battle of the Revolution</u>	1989	<u>Fairbanks' Massacre</u>
1989	<u>Merom Conference Center</u>	1992	<u>A Civil War Murder</u>
1989	<u>Merom Bluff Chautauqua, 1905-1936</u>	2008	<u>Sullivan Carnegie Library</u>

SWITZERLAND COUNTY

1966 [Birthplace John Shaw Billings, M.D. April 12, 1838 - March 11, 1913](#)
1980 [Dr. Elwood Mead \(1858-1936\)](#)

TIPPECANOE COUNTY

19?? Tippecanoe Battleground 2.1 Miles East	1997 Highland Park.1
1953 Tecumseh Trail	1997 Highland Park.2
1963 Major General Joseph J. Reynolds 1822-1899	1998 Centennial Historic District
1973 The Wabash River	1998 Fort Ouiatenon
1992 Perrin Historic District	2001 Ninth Street Hill Neighborhood Historic District
1995 Cairo Skywatch Tower	2014 Helen M. Gougar

TIPTON COUNTY

1966 [New Purchase Boundary \(Treaty of St. Mary's\)](#)
1994 [Tipton County Courthouse](#)

UNION COUNTY

1963 [Maj. Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside 1824-1881](#)

VANDERBURGH COUNTY

1947 Wabash And Erie Canal	1999 McCurdy-Sears Building
1976 First SWCD In Indiana	2003 Ohio River Levee
1995 P-47 Thunderbolt Factory	2007 Sheriff's Residence and Jail
1996 Evansville Cotton Mill	

VERMILLION COUNTY

1960 Harrison's Crossing November 3, 1811	1997 The Hillsdale Steps
1995 Newport Covered Bridge	2001 Vermillion County Jail
1995 Eugene Covered Bridge	

VIGO COUNTY

1947 Terre Haute [Site of Old Fort Harrison]*	1982 Charles Gene Abrell
1947 Terre Haute [Home of Paul Dresser]	1992 Home of Eugene V. Debs
1947 Terre Haute [Transportation Center]*	1992 Union Hospital
1947 Terre Haute [Home of St. Mary-of-the-Woods]*	1994 Birthplace of the Coca-Cola Bottle
1950 Entering Indiana, the Hoosier State*	1998 Crossroads of America
1966 Birthplace of Paul Dresser (1859-1906)	2001 Markle Mill Site
1966 Chauncey Rose 1794-1877	2004 Wea Tribe at Terre Haute
1966 Birthplace of Paul Dresser (1859) (one block west)	2009 Saint Theodora Guérin
1976 Eugene Victor Debs 1855-1926	

WABASH COUNTY

1962	Camp Wabash 1862-65	1995	Miami Indian Mills
1966	First Electrically Lighted City	2000	St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church
1967	Frances Slocum	2006	Brethren's Annual Meeting
1992	Paradise Spring Treaty Ground	2007	Thomas Riley Marshall

WARREN COUNTY

1992	Williamsport, Warren County
2002	Pine Village Football

WARRICK COUNTY

1966	Angel Mounds
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WASHINGTON COUNTY

19??	Early Quaker Meetinghouse*	1995	Illinoian Glacier Boundary
1963	Morgan's Raid July 8-13, 1863	1998	Washington County Courthouse/ Salem Downtown Historic District
1981	Brock Cemetery	2005	Skirmish Near Pekin

WAYNE COUNTY

1962	Oliver P. Morton Home	1962	Oliver P. Morton Home
1963	Iron Brigade Commander	1963	Iron Brigade Commander
1963	Camp Wayne*	1963	Camp Wayne*
1978	East Germantown Civil War Band	1978	East Germantown Civil War Band
1992	Overbeck House and Studio	1992	Overbeck House and Studio

WELLS COUNTY

2001	Charles C. Deam
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WHITE COUNTY

1961	The Wolcott House	1982	Monon, Indiana
1976	Indiana Normal [School], 1852-1886	1992	Trooper Paul Vincent Minneman

WHITLEY COUNTY

1959	Wm. Wells 1770-1812	2001	Eel River Battlefield War of 1812
1966	Home of Thomas R. Marshall	2013	Ralph F. Gates
1966	Site of Little Turtle's Miami Village		



Destination Indiana

THOUSANDS OF IMAGES HUNDREDS OF JOURNEYS ONE DESTINATION

Our newly launched Destination Indiana website is a portal to the past. Based on the popular interactive exhibit at the Eugene and Marilyn Glick Indiana History Center, the site lets your students explore historic images of their state from their desktops, laptops or tablets.

Each of Indiana's 92 counties is represented with a "journey," joined by journeys about ethnic heritage, military history, social justice and reform, railroads, agriculture, arts, sports and more. Designed to be classroom-friendly, Destination Indiana allows you to either play journeys as mini-movies with text and audio narration or direct students to delve in at their own pace.

Teachers and students can look for journeys by name, keyword search or by clicking on a map of the state. They can even export images as a PowerPoint slideshow or PDF so they can put their own journeys together.

Like the *Indiana Experience* version of Destination Indiana, new journeys will be added to the website twice a year.

The Destination Indiana website, www.destination-indiana.com, is an Indiana Bicentennial presentation of the Indiana Historical Society and is made possible by a generous gift from Care Institute Group, Inc.

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Since 1830, the Indiana Historical Society has been Indiana's Storyteller™, connecting people to the past by collecting, preserving and sharing the state's history. A private, nonprofit membership organization, IHS maintains the nation's premier research library and archives on the history of Indiana and the Old Northwest and presents a unique set of visitor experiences called the Indiana Experience. IHS also provides support and assistance to local museums and historical groups; publishes books and periodicals; sponsors teacher workshops; produces and hosts art exhibitions, museum theater and outside performance groups; and provides youth, adult and family programs.

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